

In opening the Legislative Council, less than a month ago, His Excellency the Governor intimated that he would increase the popular element in the Executive Council, and ask for authority so to reconstitute the Legislative Council as to allow a majority of its members to be formally returned for electoral Districts. With that promptitude which has characterized his administration, His Excellency has Her Majesty's State-craftsmen at work on the new constitution. What sort of a constitution will it be? The terms employed by the Governor are so general that the people are left very much in doubt-land on the subject. A majority in the Legislative Council may mean a bare preponderance of numbers, or it may mean such an overwhelming majority as would be able to with stand the contagion of Executive influence. But we may, perhaps, be better able to form an opinion about the character of the new constitution by considering it in the light of what it is not to be. His Excellency tells the colonists plainly that, in his opinion, the form commonly called Responsible Government would not be found at present suited to the colony. It is perfectly clear, therefore, that, whatever amount of representation in the two branches the people may enjoy under the new constitution, they are not to have that control over their own local affairs which can alone be enjoyed under a constitution making those in power responsible to the people. Now we respectfully submit, in the first place, that the people of British Columbia have no faith in Imperial constitution-manufacturers; and, in the second place, no constitution will be acceptable to the people that does not give them real control. Mere count of noses in the Legislative Council will not meet the case. So long as the vital principle of responsibility is absent every effort to paint the system in popular guise will only prove a delusion and a snare. In truth the more attractive it is made to appear the greater will be the danger. The old dusty doctrine of the Divine right of kings has been long since exploded. All power must be derived from the people. Power to govern this colony should not come from a Colonial Minister in Downing-street; nor should it come from a Cabinet sitting at Ottawa. Is it not matter of surprise that an attempt should be made at this day to put the people of British Columbia off with anything short of self-government, in so far as their own local affairs are concerned? The case of Red River, however surrounded with the ludicrous and unreasonableness, is not without its lessons, and should not be without its moral. But if there was a want of due consideration for the rights and liberties of the inhabitants of that country in organizing a Government, how much more in the case of British Columbia. Red River possesses at present a population which it is not invidious to presume is less fitted for self-government than the population in this colony. They are for the most part people who have never lived under free institutions—having all their lives been accustomed to be governed by the local agents of the Hudson Bay Company. Yet in the instructions given to Mr McDougall we find the following passages: 'That in forming your council the Governor-General will see that not only the Huts in Bay Company but the other classes of the residents are fully and fairly represented.' 'That your council will have the power to establish municipal self-government at once, and in such a manner as they may think most beneficial for the country.' 'That the present government is to be considered as merely provisional and temporary; and that the Government of Canada will be prepared to submit a measure to Parliament granting a liberal constitution as soon as you as Governor and your council have had the opportunity of recommending it on the wants and requirements of the Territory.' Here we see at least a bare and intention to give the people of the Red River Settlement the right to a voice in the management of their local affairs, from the first; yet we find these people rejecting the proposed provisional constitution as not being sufficiently liberal. British Columbia, entitled to more, is, or ought to be, no less entitled to accept less. The Governor justified in calculating upon the acquiescence of this people? Or wise to try so dangerous an experiment? The American Eagle is nearer to Victoria than to Fort Garry! Are the people of British Columbia any less likely to know their political rights and demand them than were the 'Winnipeggers'? Why provoke such a dangerous issue? Why mar and render disastrous the great scheme of Confederation by seeking to place British Columbia in a position which will give it a lower political status and less political power than the sister Provinces? Is the cardinal doctrine of our national creed, that the people know best how to manage their own local affairs, less true in the Pacific than on the Atlantic? Or does distance only serve to increase the ability of the inhabitants of the Atlantic Provinces to manage the local as well as the general affairs of British Columbia?

Eastern States.
CHICAGO, Feb 25.—W F St. r. editor-in-chief and one of the proprietors of the Chicago *Times*, was horsewhipped last evening by Lydia Thompson and Paulina Markam of the Lydia Thompson Troupe, performing at Crosby's Opera House for some work past. The affair occurred in front of Story residence on Wabash Avenue where his waiters were waiting for him when he came home to dinner. Henderson, the manager of the troupe, was with the delinquent ladies. The cause of the attack was a recent severe criticism in the *Times* coupled with gross personal attacks on Misses Thompson and Markam. They and Henderson were arrested and taken to the Armory. They were admitted to bail to answer the charge of disorderly conduct. It is reported that Stoen has since requested that the charge be changed to assault with a deadly weapon with intent to do great bodily injury, claiming that Henderson drew a pistol on him.

NEW YORK, Feb 25.—Nearly thirty prominent firms in this city are accused of selling smuggled oil, causing a large loss to the revenue of the Government. Ten investigations are progressing. Seventy-three arrests have been made.

An Englishman, an assistant of Calverly the famous London hangman, has made application to the Tombs to be permitted to hang Reynolds, the murderer of Towns now in the Senate. Spencer offered a resolution instructing the naval and military committees to report upon the expediency of abolishing the naval academy at Annapolis and the military academy at West Point and the substitution of offices for instruction in navigation, war and military tactics, or the inauguration of some other system calculated to relieve the Government of a large expense and enable one who desired to obtain an education for the army or navy at their own expense. The resolution was agreed to.

NEW ORLEANS, March 1.—A party of 20 men surrounded the Sheriff's house at Harrisonburg last Sunday night and causing the Sheriff and his family to retire, entered the house and killed Col Chas Jones and his eldest son. The youngest son escaped by leaping from a window.

LOUISVILLE, Feb 28.—A silver mine of unparalleled richness has been discovered in Grayson county, Kentucky. The ore found contains a larger percentage of silver than any hitherto discovered. The mines are almost inexhaustible and will be developed in the spring.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Patrick J. Mahan, editor of an Irish paper, was shot on Broadway this evening by James Keenan. Both are members of the O'Neil branch of the Fenian Brotherhood and were in attendance at the Fenian meeting. Gen O'Neil was also at the meeting which was very stormy. The Senate and Gen O'Neil having come to a rupture, Keenan was an adherent of O'Neil's and was disrupted to-night by the organization mainly, it is said, through the efforts of Mahan who is chief of the opposition to O'Neil. The meeting broke up with feelings of bitter hostility between the two parties. Mahan with a number of friends had gone about a block when Keenan stepped up beside him and shot him in the neck. The wound is said to be very dangerous. Keenan was arrested.

NEW YORK, March 1.—General O'Neil President of the Fenian Brotherhood has issued an order that the annual Congress be held in Chicago April 11th, and revoking the call for the meeting in New York March 8th and 9th. This action is taken in consequence of the outrage on Mahan, whose condition is pronounced hopeless.

New Advertisements.
Dissolution of Partnership.
Existing between the undersigned and the style of A. B. B. & Co. in the business of General Dealers in Government stores, in the City of Victoria, has been terminated by mutual consent. ASHLEY BUCKER in future carry on the business on his own account and shall not be responsible for the debts and pay the liabilities of the late firm.
A. BUCKER,
R. CLANTON.
Witness—ALFRED B. DAVIS, Solicitor.
Dated this 9 day of March, A. D. 1870. mar10

THEATRE ROYAL.
VICTORIA.
MISS F. M. BATES, MR. F. M. BATES,
MISS A. B. BATES, MR. A. B. BATES,
MISS C. B. BATES, MR. C. B. BATES,
MISS D. B. BATES, MR. D. B. BATES,
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MISS G. B. BATES, MR. G. B. BATES,
MISS H. B. BATES, MR. H. B. BATES,
MISS I. B. BATES, MR.

Firewood.
E. H. JACKSON,
DEALER IN CORD & STOVE WOOD.
Stove Wood Cut to Order,
Orders left with Mr F. L. Stillham, Wharf street,
regularly attended to, where further information can be
obtained. mar6

NEW ALASKA CODFISH.

RECEIVED BY EACH TRIP OF THE
CONSTANTLY and warranted prime
For Sale by J. RUEFF.
mar3 1m Wharf street.

WANTED.
50 GRANITE CUTTERS AT THE U
mar5 8 B Auch Mint. Address. L R MYE & CO, San Francisco.

F. DALLY
Desires to inform the Inhabitants of Victoria and its
vicinity, that he has returned from the Upper
Country with a Choice Collection of
New Photographic Views
OF
Mountain Scenery and other highly in-
teresting Subjects.
CARTES DE VISITE,
GROUPS,
And Views taken with the greatest care and in the best
style of Photographic Art, and warranted to give satis-
faction.
The Gallery is situated on Fort street
VICTORIA, B. C. feb18 3m

L. & J. BOSCOWITZ.
YATES ST., VICTORIA, V. I.
PAY THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES
for
FURS AND HIDES.
feb27 3m

COURT OF REVISION
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT
the second Sittings of the Court of Revision will
be held on Monday the 7th inst, at 11 o'clock in the
forenoon.
And notice is further given to all appellants against
the assessments of the Municipal Town Council, that
they must appear in person, or by agent, before the
Court to prosecute their appeals. In default of appear-
ance they will be liable to have the appeal struck out.
By order, WM FLEIGHT, Jn., Clerk of the Court.
Victoria, B. C. Feb 9th. 1870. feb27

BE JUST RECEIVED:—
BEST ASSORTMENT FROM ALL PARTS OF
THE WORLD.
NOLTEMEIER BROS.,
Boot and Shoe Dealers

HAVE THE BEST SE-
lected stock of **BOOTS and SHOES**
ever brought to this Coast, which
they offer
VERY LOW FOR CASH
People need not have wet or cold feet this winter
Come and see for yourselves
Government Street next to the St. Nicholas
Hotel. no18 1y


H. MANSELL.
GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA, V. I.
Two Doors from the Colonial Hotel,
HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Men's Boots, Shoes & Gaiters.
Ladies' Misses, & Children's Shoes.
Gent's Boots made to order in the most approved
style. Repairing done with Neatness and Dispatch.
feb10
R. JANION, JANION & RHODES,
Liverpool, Portland, Oregon.
JANION, RHODES & CO.
Importers and Commission
Merchants,
STORE STREET, VICTORIA.
Fireproof Bonded Warehouses. feb20
FELL & FINLAYSON,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FRUIT, &c.
COFFEE & SPICE MILLS.
General Italian Warehousemen,
Wine and Spirit Merchants,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
All Shipping Orders promptly and promptly filled and
delivered per Express Vessels, Free of Charge;
FORK ST., VICTORIA, B. C.
ask for Fell's Coffee at the Mills. feb18

JOHN GOODACRE,
BUTCHER.
ORIENTAL MARKET,
Fort Street, near Blanchard, Victoria, B. C.
DEALER IN
Meats of the Best Description,
Hams, Bacon, & Spiced Beef.
Meats supplied on the most Reasonable Terms, and
forwarded by any part of the Town Free of Charge.
feb18
SHIPPING -UPPLIED.

ARTHUR FELLOWS,
Commission Buyer and Ship-
ping Agent,
3 & 5 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO
PURCHASES AT AUCTION AND PR-
value sales. Gives particular attention to the pur-
chase and shipping of goods in Bond.
Orders may be left with
LUMLEY FRANKLIN, Auctioneer,
Victoria. feb11 6m

HENRY BRACE,
WALSALL, STAFFORDSHIRE, GREAT BRITAIN.
Contractor to Her Majesty's Cavalry Forces.
Awarded Prize Medal at London Exhi-
bition, 1851, and Jubilee Medal
London Exhibition, 1862.
WHOLESALE SADDLERS' IRONMONGER-
MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF
Harness, Whips and riding appointments for East
and West Indies, Australian and American Markets.
Constantly furnished and all kinds of Broken work re-
pairs. Also and Coach Builders, silvered Lamps, Springs,
Screws, Bells, and all kinds of Coach Fittings.
The undersigned have been appointed Agent for the
above in preparation to execute orders on favorable terms
the trade.
THIS EST. ST. STALLS CHIMNEY,
Wharf Street.
no25-6m

LOWE BROS.
Commission Merchants.
WHARF STREET,
VICTORIA, B. C. feb19

J. H. TURNER & CO.,
Wharf Street,
Importers of Dry Goods
—AND—

FOR PORTLAND DIRECT.
THE NORTH PACIFIC TRANSPORTATION CO.'S Steamers
California,
N. L. ROGERS,.....Commander,
Will sail from Brodick's Wharf for the above port
next **FRI DAY MORNING** at 6 o'cl'k.
For freight or passage apply to
mnr6 K B RODRICK, Agent.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.
TOWNSHIP "GOLDEN SMITH."
1218 Tons reg. steamer, coal, Passail, now on the way
from out America, is offered for sale or charter of
most favorable terms. Apply to
Oct 5, 1899. J. ROBERTSON STEWART. ec5tf

Notices.

Partnership Notice.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT
the partnership heretofore existing between
James Moffat and William Fortune, of Vancouver, British Columbia, will on this day dissolved by mutual consent. Said William Fortune, carrying on the business, collecting all debts and paying all liabilities of the late firm.
JAMES MONROSE,
WM. FORTUNE.
Witness—Bob L Skinner,
Witness—Wm Charles,
Dated the 8th day of February, 1870. mar6

Notice of Dissolution.
THE PARTNERSHIP HERETO
fore subsisting between the undersigned, heretofore carrying on business as partners in the firm of Macdonald, Victoria V. I., was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All parties to the same, collecting all debts and paying all liabilities of the late firm.
WM DRYANT,
ABRAM YEAKKA.
Witness—Thomas H Lindecker.
Victoria, Feb. 11, 1870. fe22 1m

NOTICE.
IF LUCIUS O'BRIEN, FORMERLY
resident with Mr PARSONS in Vancouver Island or Washington Territory, will communicate with Mr Lucius O'Brien, Ottawa, Ontario, he will receive his friend of great anxiety.
Any information concerning him or Mr Parsons from any other party will confer a great favor.
fe23 Will Washington Territory papers please copy?

Mechanics' Literary Institute,
\$20 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR
Information that will lead to the detection of any person or persons who may surreptitiously remove any papers, magazines or books from the Library of Kauld's groom of the mechanics' Literary Instt ute.
By Order, T H LORCH, Sec'y.
Victoria, V. I., Feb 16, 1870. fe17

Notice of Removal.
DR. DAVID HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE
to the rear of the Cottonier Building, Langley street, for payment on or before the 15th day of March, at office hours from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., and 6 p.m. to 7 p.m. Residence as before. ju5 3m

In the Matter of Andrew Phillips, deceased Intestate.
ALL PARTIES HAVING CLAIMS
against the above estate are requested to present them for payment on or before the 15th day of March, next, and all parties indebted to the above estate are requested to pay the amount due by them to the undersigned, the administrator appointed by the Supreme Court of Vancouver Island, at the following address:
J H BARRON, Yates st, Victoria, B. C.
JAS H BARRON, Wharf st, Victoria, B. C.
fe22

Mineral Boring.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING HAD
many years experience in boring for minerals and equipped complete for making a thorough practical knowledge of the Coal strata of this Colony, begs to inform parties who are about to prospect for Coal that he is now open for an engagement and holds himself ready to commence to drilling any operation of that nature which may be entrusted to him.
MR J. DICK, Nainaimo.
REFERENCES—Mr J Bryden, Manager V I C; Mr Robt Dumassey, Manager Harwood Co. del4 8mb

VICTORIA DISTRICT SCHOOL BY-LAW
1899.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT
the School Board of Two Dollars (\$2) per annum on all resident householders and Male found at above the age of 7 years in the Victoria School Dist is now due and payable to the Secretary of the Local Board, at the City Council Chambers, Broad st, Victoria.
WM LEITCH, Sec'y of Local Board.
City Council Chambers, Feb 9, 1870. fe11 1m

DR. CHING FUN—A CARD—EDITED
BY BRITISH COLONIST.—Through the medium of your paper I want to state the very great good that has been done me by Dr Ching Fun of this city, next door to Kwong Lee & Co. For 24 years I suffered with neuralgia on the brain, which killed the skill of three British-American physicians. Laterly brucitis attacked my right lung, and my eyes became awfully inflamed. The suffering of ever being cured I placed myself as a last resort in the hands of Dr Ching Fun, and after five months treatment I am a well man and feel that I cannot over-embellish Chinese gentleman's virtues too loudly, as that all my countrymen similarly affected may visit him and find relief. Respectfully,
JO H HENTON, of Kentucky, U S
Victoria, 31 August, 1869. no14 n

For Sale—To Let—To Trade.
—OATS AND FEED OATS GROWN
in Portland Seed last year.
HAILED OAT HAY, mowed green, not thrashed for cattle.
TIMOTHY HAY, baled or loose.
—AL—O—
3 YR OLD BULL, by Tom Sayers, Second Prize last year. Price, \$100.
fe23 1m J D PEMBERTON.

FOR SALE
20 TONS GOOD HAY—
at 10 1m AT HENLY'S, Clover P. Int.

FOR SALE CHEAP
A GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON
Roofing (1000 ft) in Paint, in good condition. 24 inch long 6 1/2 inch beam and 3 inch deep. A new, a CHRO MOKER, by Richard Hornby & Son, Liverpool. Apply to THE VANOUVER & CO. Ltd., Nainaimo, feels 1m

FOR SALE
AT THE
BRITISH COLUMBIA
SAVINGS BANK,
VICTORIA OFFICE.
DEPOSITORS ARE REQUESTED TO
leave their PASS BOOKS at the treasury any day during the week or at the Post Office on Mondays and Fridays, between 11 and 1 p.m., for the purpose of having it sent to the account and interest at the close of 1869.
A return acknowledgment will be handed to the depositor, which must be surrendered on the return of the book. By order of the Commissioners,
WILLIAM GRHAM, in Charge, fe26 3w
Victoria, B. C., Feb. 25, 1870.

EXCHANGE ON CANADA.
WE ARE NOW DRAWING EXCHANGE
PAYABLE FOR TWO OF THE PRINCIPAL PORTS IN CANADA.
At—At all principal ports West on the Routes of the United States and American Express Co. of course.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.
Victoria V. I. Feb 23rd 1870 fe24

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Victoria Nursery & Seed Establishment

MITCHELL & JOHNSTON,

ARE NOW READY WITH
NEW SEEDS,
PRINCIPALLY THEIR OWN GROWTH,
For the Farm and Garden.

The Superior Excellence of their SEEDS is fully Established.
Every requisite for the Farm and Garden at the Store.

OCCIDENTAL BUILDINGS,
1c2 3rd&w FORT STREET, VICTORIA.

NEW GOODS

EX "PRINCE OF WALES."

HENRY NATHAN, JR. & CO.,

Have in Store and offer for Sale
The following NEW GOODS!

<h3>BLANKETS.</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 1-2 point, Blue 2 1-2 d Black 2 1-2 do White <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ticking Blue Cottons Horrickses' Long Cloth American Drilling Grey Calicoes White Saxony Flannel Tartan Plaids Winseys Lustres Eik and col'd Coburgs] Delaine Alpaca Poppins French Merino Plaids Ginghams Chintz Prints Muskins Embd. French Merino Dresses Fancy Wool Skirtings Skirts, Balmoral, Mouair, Winsey, Rep white, &c. Linings Jackets, Black Cloth, Plush, &c. Velvet Irish Linen Hair Nets Ribbons Trimmings Peal and other Buttons Patent Linen Thread Spool Cotton Table Oil Cloth Oiled Silk Tablecovers Hickory, &c Pants, Pilot, Tweed, Doe, Black Roped, Moleskin &c. Vests, Black Cloth, Flet, &c. Inverness Capes Boys' Suits Batic Shirts, Black & White Cheeked and French Blouse Flannels Hickory & Serge do Hats, Bk & Col Felt and Plush Cumbric Handkfs Umbrellas Black silk Handkfs White shirts Swansdown do Braces Neckties 	<h3>SHAWLS.</h3> <p>Real French Baroche, Long and Square Saxony, Tasmania, Trimmed Queensland, &c.</p> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scarls Velvet Vestings Hosiery Navy Caps, Canvas <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meerschmum and Briarroot Pipes Cigar Tubes English Straw Paper Cotton Seine Twine Hemp & Sturgeon do Shp Tw ne Seaming do Barbour's Shoe Thread No. 1 Fish Lines Wax Vestas Sago Tapioca Chollert's Vegetables Price's Candles Sardines Malt Vinegar Pickles Figs, Currants Raisins French Preserves Cham, 3-4 and 7-8 Grain Sacks Sheet Lead Shot and Ball Yellow Metal & Nails Sai Soda Liverpool Salt Five Lot Cut Glassware,' con ritting of Decanters, Wines, Hocks Tumblers, &c.
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IN BOND & DUTY PAID


<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jamaica Rum 36 O P Hennessy Brandy Holland's Gin Red and Green Case do Hunt's Port 4 Diamond Sherry, Duff Gordon Old Tom Bass' Pale Ale Whisky Orange Bitters, &c. 	
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AND
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES

Henry Nathan, Jr. & Co.
WHARF STREET VICTORIA, V I.

Jesse Cowper,



WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Boots & Shoes

LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS

Vates St., opp. Wells, Fargo & Co.'s.
at the old stand of Webster & Co., is prepared to supply he wants of the public in his line.

THE LATEST STYLES

Loaded by every Steamer from England and San Francisco.

OREGON PRODUCE.
Ex California.

1018 SACKS BRAN,
513 do CHOPPED FRED,
Fresh from the Mills.

For Sale to the Trade Cheap by
J. ROBERTSON STEWART.
Victoria, Feb 28, 1870. 1c20 Im

W. B. Townsend,
B.E. Cor. FORT & DOUGLAS STREET.]
HAS ALWAYS ON HAND GRAIN
FED PORK,
Prime Sausages from Island Fed Pork,
PIMLICO PORK PIES,

GRELLEY & FITTERRE

IMPORTERS,
And Wholesale Dealers

IN FINE
ENGLISH, FRENCH,
AND
AMERICAN LIQUORS,
Champagnes, Cognacs, Clarets and Whiskies,


in the STONE BUILDING, opposite the "Royal Hotel," Wharf street, Victoria, Vancouver Island.

AGENTS FOR
Napoleon's Cabinet and Bouche Cham-pagne,
Hostetter's B'tters
Boker's Bitters
Sansevain's California Wines and Bit-ters,
Banerott Cider

A LARGE STOCK OF
Bonded Wines, Brandies
Ale and Porter
ALWAYS ON HAND.

mars

Trunks! Trunks! Trunks!

**H. T. MANN & CO,**
Saddlers and Harness
MAKERS,
Fort Street, Victoria.

Auction Sales To-day.
LUMLEY FRANKLIN, 110 Yates street, will sell at auction at 11 o'clock, General Merchandise, Furniture, Hardware, 20 lots, No. 10, &c.

Legislative Council.

WEDNESDAY, March 9th, 1870.

Council met at 1:35 o'clock.

Present—Hon. Colonial Secretary in the Chair, and Messrs. Crease, DeCosmos, Humphreys, Helmecken, Wood, Drake, Barnard, Hamley, Pemberton, Rouson, Carrall, Boshby, Dewdney, O'Reilly, Alston, Sanders, Bull, Irton, Ring.

MR. DE COSMOS.

Mr DeCosmos said he was reported in the Colonist as saying 'this being a Crown Colony such an expense, if not private, should be delayed from the Crown Revenue.' He had never uttered such words, either in intent or form.

PETITION.

Dr Carrall presented a petition from Peter Eddy, a Cariboo miner, who complained that, to satisfy a debt of \$152, \$10,000 or \$12,000 worth of property was sold by the Sheriff, P. O'Reilly. The petition also complained of partiality on the part of the Judge. The hon. introducer moved that the petition be referred to a committee of legal gentlemen, members of the council.

On motion of Mr. Humphreys, the petition was read.

Mr. Dewdney said it was necessary that the hon. introducer of the petition should certify to the correctness of the petition. One of the allegations in the petition was that the council was not prepared to endorse them, but he contended that the petition was not disrespectful, and he believed that the council was fully competent to deal with it.

Mr. Crease said the council had no power to right the matter.

Mr. Robson hoped that no narrow interpretation of the rule or order would be allowed and that the petition would be entertained.

Mr. O'Reilly, as one of the parties referred to in the petition, said he courted the fullest investigation.

Mr. Wood hoped that the petition would not be received without an endorsement of the truth of the allegations.

Dr. Carrall said he did not guarantee the truthfulness of the allegations, but the petitioner was one of his constituents, and he thought the case, as represented, a hard one and one that called for investigation by this council, nor did he find anything contained in it that was disrespectful.

Mr. Barnard said the case was indeed a hard one; there was a frightful sacrifice of property at the sale. It was cited as a standing complaint against the Sheriff of the colony and it was entitled to the fullest investigation, if for no other object than to have it set at rest.

The President said that the petition had been already received and read by order of the Council but an objection was made to having it laid on the table, and where it was to lay he did not know.

Mr. DeCosmos said the House had received the petition.

Some of the Government members here said they had not heard the motion to receive, but the President said the petition had already been received and that it must be laid on the table.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. Humphreys—That simultaneously with the Dominion, Responsible Government be inaugurated in this colony.

Mr. Drake—That all fines and fees levied or collected by any magistrate for violation of Municipal Ordinances of the City of Victoria be paid into the treasury of the said city.

Mr. Drake—That the Municipal Tax List of the City of Victoria be deposited in the Registrar General's office.

SUPPLY.

The Supply Bill was read a second time and committed. Mr. Saunders in the Chair.

The Bill was passed and reported complete. The Supplemental Supply Bill was read a second time and committed. Mr. Saunders in the Chair. The bill was reported complete.

ASSAY OFFICE.

Mr. Drake moved for returns showing the total cost of the establishment and maintenance of the assay office and mint at New Westminster and Cariboo from the commencement down to the present time. Carried.

MEDICAL BILL.

The Medical Bill was read a third time and passed.

CONFEDERATION.

The Attorney Gen. moved that the council resolve itself into a committee of the whole for the purpose of taking into consideration the Terms of Confederation proposed by His Excellency the Governor. The question was a momentous one and he hoped the honorable members would bend their minds to the task and laying aside personal prejudices would exert all their patriotism and energy to bring the matter to a successful and propitious issue. The hon. gentleman invoked the blessing of Him who holds the world in the hollow of His hand upon the deliberations of the council. The council, in 1867, had passed a resolution requesting His Excellency the Governor to take such steps as would bring about a speedy confederation of this colony with the Dominion east of the mountains. Honorable members in this council expressed the desirability of Confederation at some future time—the principle was admitted by all. Individuals members present upon Governor Seymour the advisability of telegraphing the result to the home authorities, which was done. On the 24th of April, 1868, telegraphic terms on which Confederation should take place were moved and the council, while standing by the resolution of the previous session, resolved that they were still without information as to the working of Confederation in the Eastern Provinces. In 1869 a resolution was passed urging her Majesty to take any steps 'at present' towards confederating the colony. The great principle of Confederation has been affirmed by the council always, and he would, therefore, move that the council go into Committee of the Whole on the Terms proposed. By a consolidation of British interests in North America, we should form one homogeneous people stretching from sea to sea. The hon. Attorney General said that the position of himself and his honorable colleagues of the government on this question had been misunderstood at Ottawa and London. It was true there were certain drawbacks to

union with Canada, such as want of overland communication; but these would all be remedied in the Terms, which would go to the Dominion Government, and the people, as a result, would be on a level no farther than the Atlantic. All our interests—political, geographical and social—pointed to a change of some kind. We were sandwiched between two great American territories on the north and south, and the only direction in which we can extend is to the east. If we remained as we are we should be a poor, weak dependency on a country 15,000 miles distant. Our resources of coal, timber, furs, gold, silver, and fisheries—every advantage that the lavish hand of Nature could bestow upon us we had, yet we were not prosperous. Why was this? It was not our form of government. (Yes, yes; no, no) It was because we were too near the United States and because we were isolated from our people. The time had arrived when this isolation must end. Confederation will take of our public debt, extend our credit, develop our manifold resources, give us a balance in the exchequer for public works, it will give us a railroad across the continent attract population which is always tending in a continuous wave towards the far west, it will extend our trade and commerce and our position with Canada would not be unlike that of Scotland with England or the county of Kent with the rest of the kingdom. Events gravitate in the direction of Confederation. Our own inclination and Imperial policy all point in the same direction and we should sooner bring on an era of prosperity by making an effort, under God's blessing, to bring this momentous matter to a successful issue.

Mr. Trutch seconded. Mr. H. Lucken read passages from the speech of his Excellency with reference to Confederation and said that however much British interests might suffer by our entering into Confederation the interests of the colony must be consulted first. Imperial interests could wait until we were ready. Anyone could say that Confederation would do us good; but the truth of the assertion needs to be proved and the people would eventually have to settle the matter. This question was brought into the council at the suggestion of Earl Granville. It was a Government measure and all knew what that meant. These terms were laid before the council and if the council passed them they would go to Canada and then we would have to wait and see what terms the Canadians would accept of us. The responsibility ultimately rested with the people and it was for the people to say whether they would have Confederation or not. The time was most inopportune for bringing down such a scheme as this. The recent gold discoveries would bring a large population to this colony and the little dependency that now existed would be swept away and we should enter upon an era of prosperity not inferior to that which existed a few years ago. If prosperity comes people will not be so ready to accept union with Canada. He had no doubt that the debt of Canada was greater now than when the last census was taken and we should wait until the next census was taken before we could estimate the difference between the debts reckoned per head. The Red River difficulties might prove most formidable, and a great deal as far as the colony was concerned—hinged upon the settlement of the intermediate territory. Confederation was an experiment. If we were to wait a little we should know better the working of this new piece of machinery. It would be a mistake to ally ourselves with a people 3000 miles away with no telegraphic system, no communication by roads—in fact we were more distant from Canada to-day than we were from England—we knew so little of Canada that a copy of the Canadian Tariff was almost impossible to be obtained. [No, no, there are plenty.]

Hon. President—There will be plenty to-morrow—I have ordered 50 to be printed. Mr. Helmecken—I am glad to hear it. This is a rich colony—one of the richest of colonies in everything that goes to make a people prosperous and happy—the waters teem with fish and the whales do sport everywhere. [Hear.] The hon. Attorney General asked 'why don't the colony get on?' He would answer—'I was because the government had not paid enough attention to the acquisition of population; and because of our proximity to the U. S. When we looked at the energy, the enterprise there, and the inducements held out to immigrants, how could we wonder that people preferred that country to ours. We do not enjoy the same degree of prosperity as the United States, and Heaven knows that we are too much of a rival. A larger body of the same character brought so close to us with a smaller body will absorb the colony.' [Ours—No—Voice—How about Switzerland?] He would go further. The United States would eventually absorb Canada, just as Canada appears to be about to absorb us. [No, no.] We had suffered for want of an agricultural population; when we got people here we did not keep them, and the abolition of free trade drove many away. He held in his hand the customs returns for last year and it would be found that half a million of dollars went out of the colony every year to pay agricultural products. Another half-million dollars worth was produced in the colony and we threw away that million dollars if we adopted the Canadian tariff. That tariff would take away one of the inducements we have for attracting population to this colony. We were told that great public works would be undertaken, but the supplies required would come from the United States and those works would actually do more good to the United States than to us. We want markets for our coal and our lumber—we want our local industries fostered—and all these can be attained by a judicious arrangement of our own tariff. The next thing we have been striving for is an agricultural population. If our farmers were subjected to the Canadian tariff they would be ruined. Injury and loss would be inflicted upon the present population of the colony. He laid down this proposition: 'That anything that deprived the government of this colony of the power of protecting the local industries of the country, and of regulating and fostering trade and commerce cannot be otherwise than dangerous and probably injurious to the country; that Confederation will take away our local industries of the encouragement now enjoyed, but will inflict other burdens upon them and will not free trade and commerce from the shackles now binding it and will not increase the markets for our products; and, further, will deprive the government of this colony now and for all time of the power of regulating and fostering these, upon which the population of the country depends; it cannot be otherwise than injurious, and inimical to the present inhabitants of the colony. There could be no permanent or lasting union with Canada unless Confederation be made to serve the interests of this colony. The people of this colony had very little love for Canada—no one cared for the sentiment about erecting a new Empire, or about a people speaking the same language and all that sort of thing. When the money ceased to be expended in the colony, the people would come to consider whether they were as well off under Confederation as they were under another government. There was not the slightest need of joining Canada; but the hon. Attorney General said we must join because we should be relieved of our debt. Now, our debt, in proportion to our population was very little more than that of Canada. When he said this he meant that the Indians of this colony were very large consumers and were entitled to be

included in the population. At the end of 1871 this colony would be better off by \$50,000 less expense than it is now. He did not think that Canada could defend this colony, and he had no doubt that in a very short time she would be called on to pay the troops, then the Navy, and lastly, he told to take care of herself. Confederation, he believed, would ruin the brewers, the farmers, and our fisheries. Under the Canadian tariff grain of all kinds was admitted duty free, and if the farmers of this country were again brought into competition with foreign farmers, they must succumb. [Mr DeCosmos—Lower country farmers.] Yes, Under free trade the farmers of this colony did not flourish, now they are prospering. The Canadian tariff would do away with the great inducements for settlement, and we could not recede quickly. A brewer in Canada must take out a brewer and a maltster's license, and a duty of one cent per pound is levied on all malt and grain. The amount of grain consumed by brewers in this colony was 1,125,000 lbs, so that the brewers would have to pay upwards of \$12,000 malt tax, to say nothing of the licenses. It would require 500 acres of ground to raise the grain consumed by the brewers in this colony, so that the farmers as well as the brewers would suffer injury. According to the Canadian law, no fish could be caught at the mouth of any river while on their way to spawn. Again, whales must not be taken by firearms or bombs. All the whales taken on these waters are taken by firearms, they may sport and sport after Confederation without interruption. There was an excise duty, too, on tobacco. Then there was an export duty on loam. [Mr Barnard—that protects Canadian mills.] Union will not increase our trade as a colony, and after Union everything will centre in Canada and all the outlying provinces will be tributaries or feeders for her. We were told that the tariff and organic law of Canada must govern us. The Canadian tariff proposes a lower duty on spirits and none on agricultural products. The natural result must be patent to all. Canada may tax us to any extent she pleases and take our money for the purpose of supplying us with mischief, while she leaves us to find the money for our support. The very means by which the roads of other colonies are built are to be taken from us. The bright picture drawn by the hon. Attorney General was a bubble—very pretty to look at but very easily burst. The hon. gentlemen sent down amid applause.

Mr. Drake rose to move an amendment to the Attorney General's resolution. 'That this question be postponed for six months.' At the present time he did not believe that Confederation would benefit this colony at all. The time had not arrived for it. There was a struggle by every one in the colony for a change of some kind, and this measure was before the House as the result of that feeling. He had no hope of the amendment being carried—not the slightest, but he regretted that the disadvantages of union had not been discussed as well as the advantages. He was glad that hereafter the question was to be referred to another council—to a council returned by the people in opposition to a union was firmly rooted and he had heard nothing at present to change that opposition. The idea of forming part of a large, wide-stretching country was dazzling, but the change was one from King Log to King Stork. All our rights would be taken away and we should be transferred from the rule of the statesman of Downing street to the politicians of Ottawa. [Mr DeCosmos—No.] The power would be taken away from us of raising money by tax in except of provincial purposes and any conditions we may ask are subject to the provisions of his Act. The power left to us is the same as that vested in a municipality or vestry. Canada would have the power of raising money on the security of our vast and rich territory, while we should get very little from Ottawa in return. He would rather remain as we are subject to a change in the system of government. We were distant 4000 miles from Halifax and 2000 miles from an inhospitable wilderness, while many who made the trip through the Red River country describe it as mostly a desert and so it for settlement. Canada wants population and capital—just what we want. Upwards of three-fourths of the emigrants who came into Canada last year crossed over into the United States, and upwards of 80,000 native Canadians had followed them. A railroad be considered—likely to be built speedily. The farmers and the mechanics of this colony could not compete with those of the United States; not if it had advanced in population and wealth there would be a flood of trade in favor of the United States and he could not see how Confederation would benefit us. Besides, what guarantee have we that any agreement Canada might make would be carried out. When a treaty or agreement was made by a large power with a smaller one, that treaty or agreement was broken when an emergency arose. Once in the hands of Canada we were there forever and he would consent to no treaty or agreement that was not guaranteed by the Imperial Government. We should be left to our own personal interests. We should be left to do with Imperial interference or requirements—simply with our own.

Mr. Ring seconded the amendment of the hon. member for Victoria city. He wanted to have an extended suffrage given so that the people would have an opportunity of expressing their opinion, yes or no, whether they wished for Confederation. The official majority of the council did not express the voice of the people—they merely expressed the voice of the government. The hon. member protested against the statement that the people wished for Confederation—the people of Nanaimo did not wish for it—they thought it undesirable at present. Why did not the government give the people an enlarged representation to test this question fairly? The resolutions referred to by the hon. Attorney General were not based upon the opinions of the people and the hon. gentleman called on the government to submit the question to a popular test.

Mr. Humphreys at 4 o'clock moved that the Council do now adjourn, but subsequently withdrew the motion. Mr. Robson said he had intended reserving any remarks he might offer until the terms submitted by government were under debate in Committee. Words spoken by the hon. Dr. Helmecken could not, however, be permitted to pass unnoticed. That a gentleman complained that the measure came down from the Executive, instead of coming before the House as an open question; but the wonderful latitude taken by that gentleman in opposing the measure presented a strange paradox. He felt at some loss to understand how a member of the government and of the Cabinet could oppose a government measure in the House. But he [Mr Robson] had been more than astonished at the allusion to Annexation. When such words fell from a Cabinet Minister the House would naturally desire to be informed whether the government really intended submitting to the people a choice between union with Canada and another union. He had hoped the debate would be carried through without the necessity of making use

of the word Annexation; but as the subject had been dragged in by a member of the government, he might be pardoned for comparing the respective advantages as offered by the two courses which the House had been told would be open to the people. Very great objection had been made to Confederation on the ground that everything would be centralized at Ottawa, and this colony as a Province of the Dominion left uncared for. Would not the same objection lie against Annexation? But we saw in the case of American States and Territories on the Pacific that this result did not follow. In joining Canada we became an integral part of it—and for the central government to neglect or injure this colony would be as foolish and unnatural as it would be for a man to injure or neglect a member of his own body. If one member, even the most humble, suffered, all the members would suffer with it. Community of interest was the guarantee for fair play to every section. The Dominion was made up of provinces; and the prosperity of the whole must necessarily depend upon the prosperity of the various parts. It had been suggested whether Canada could or would fulfil her pledges. He was surprised to see an hon. gentleman of so much experience advance such an idea. The government of the Dominion was composed of gentlemen, several of whom had a life-long experience in working out liberal institutions, and most of whom possessed, in a high degree, those qualities which go to make up the Statesman. They had since grasping the grand idea of Confederation, proved themselves fit to govern an Empire. The scheme was Imperial as much as it was Canadian, and in any pledges that might be given to this colony we might consider that both governments were included. Exception had been taken to the Dominion fishery laws, because they would permit our whalers to blow and our salmon to spawn with impunity, but when he heard such objections as these he was forced to suspect the sincerity of the objector. The subject was the most important one ever debated on the British Pacific. Besides it all other questions paired, and it became hon. members to deal honestly with the issue. Objection had been made to the Dominion Tariff. And here really lay the only objections worthy of serious consideration. But when Dr. Helmecken asserted that that Tariff averaged scarcely less than our own, and that it would destroy the agricultural and industrial interests in this colony, he was wholly astray; the Canadian tariff averaged fully a third less than our own, and although in its present form it would be inadequate to some interests we would wish to protect, it should be remembered that Confederation would bring us either reciprocity or a revised tariff which would meet American productions with a protective duty. He was gratified to find that we now have a Government taking up the great question of Confederation; and it would afford him great pleasure to support the Terms which had been submitted. These Terms were highly creditable to the Executive and good as far as they went; but he hoped to see other added in committee. There was one condition without which he could tell the government the people would never be satisfied, and that was a constitution conferring on this colony as full powers of self government as those enjoyed in the other Provinces. Without that British Columbia would virtually hand over the control of its affairs to the authorities at Ottawa. Canada wished us to have self-government, and we must have it. To accept anything less would be to wrong ourselves and our children, and to introduce into union an element of discord and discontent. Whatever other conditions might be decided upon, that of self-government must be insisted on.

Dr. Helmecken rose to explain. The hon. gentleman in who had last spoken had misunderstood him. He [Dr Helmecken] did not say that there were only two roads open to this colony—Confederation or Annexation—but he said if these terms were rejected by Canada and mean terms substituted, that then it was likely the next question the colony would have to consider was that of Annexation. Mr. Robson—If the hon. gentleman had expressed himself in that way I should not have taken the slightest exception to his remarks. Council here adjourned till Thursday at 1 o'clock, p. m.

'LEAH, THE FORBAKER' is another character in which Mrs. Bates appears to excellent advantage. The character is one that requires a greater amount of physical energy than Camille, it taxes the strength to the utmost and calls into play all the active forces of an energetic nature, yet, like Camille, it appeals directly to the passions and stirs to the utmost depths the sympathetic nature of the audience. Leah played the role grandly and powerfully, and so perfectly, that one almost wonders at the physical endurance or so slight a frame. Between the acts Mrs. Bates was cheered and called before the curtain and at the close of the piece the enthusiasm was very great. Mr. Nobles, in the character of Joseph, the betrayer of Leah, gave great satisfaction and the applause he received was hardly less than that awarded Mrs. Bates. Mr. Melville, Mr. Vinson and Mr. Barry were both good in their respective roles, and Miss Jennie Mandville, in the flippant role of Rose, was bewitching. In the after-piece of 'The Area Belle' Miss Mandville played Penelope delightfully, and Mrs. Barry and Melville were excellent, as usual. This evening, by particular request, 'Leah' will be repeated.

THE WEEKLY REVIEW for January 1870 has been handed us by Hibben & Co. One of the best written articles is that which takes for its subject 'Our Colonial Empire,' the 'American Claims on England' are treated in an exhaustive manner, and 'Our Policy in China' brings to public notice the knotty points of our Baringame was sent over to smooth down. For sale by Hibben & Co.

ASSAULTING AN EX-WIFE—Patrick O'Dwyer appeared yesterday to answer a warrant issued from the Police Court of assaulting his ex-wife. The unfortunate man seemed quite prostrated, mentally as well as physically, from the effects of excessive drinking, and when placed at the bar trembled in a most violent manner. Mr. Courtney, who appeared for the defence, applied for a remand of one day, which was granted. If one half that is said on the street in reference to this case be true, O'Dwyer is a badly used 'community.'

CHIEF JUSTICE NEEDHAM will sit in Chambers to-day for the last time in this colony. We understand his Lordship's resignation as Chief Justice of Vancouver Island will be sent in to-morrow.

THE steamship California arrived from Nanaimo at 7 o'clock last evening with a cargo of coal and will sail for Portland at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning. The bark Atlanta was at Nanaimo.

THERE was a very large attendance of interested spectators at the Council Chamber yesterday. The debate will last several days.

THE Enterprise sailed for New Westminster at 9 yesterday morning.

The steamer Emma arrived from the east coast and Burrard Inlet last evening.

Central and South America.

The treaty between Columbia and the United States for a canal across the Isthmus needs only the signature of the U. S. Commissioner who is expected shortly at Bogota. A slight shock of earthquake was felt at Panama on Feb. 2d. There is nothing new from Chile. At Thollocora a revolution headed by Gen. Sanzarg is reported, but no particulars are received. Business there was completely paralyzed. The whole of Paraguay is represented as in a sad state the people dying from want and starvation. Rio Janeiro newspapers state that Lopez retreated with about six hundred Paraguayans. They were overtaken by a body of troops of the Argentine Republic and completely routed.

Cuba.

HAVANA, March 1.—The insurgent General, Napul on Arrango, who originated the rebellion in the interior department, has voluntarily surrendered to the authorities with 70 men. He promised to come to Havana and confer with the Captain General with regard to the best means of ending the insurrection without further bloodshed. A letter from Santiago de Cuba gives an account of the trial and execution of the Cuban Junta in that city. Eighteen well known citizens were arrested, condemned and executed with scarcely a form of trial. They were not allowed the assistance of counsel or the privilege of summoning witnesses. Among them were two Americans.

MUSIC AND DANCING ACADEMY.—Mrs. Digby Palmer, Fort street, first house above Blanchard, purposes holding a DANCING CLASS for juveniles twice a week, viz: Tuesday and Friday, at half-past 3 o'clock, commencing Tuesday, March 1st, 1870. Adult class, Tuesday and Friday at 8 o'clock. Terms, boys and girls per month, \$2 adults, \$5; private lessons, \$8. Mr. Palmer will preside at the piano for the dancing class. Mr. Digby Palmer, teacher of the PIANO, SINGING and PIANOFORTE TUNING, French, piano and singing per month, \$6, twice a week; if two or more in a family, \$3. Ball, Dinners and Private Parties attended. Ladies or Gentlemen giving parties not having a piano, by engaging Digby Palmer can have the use of it by paying the carriage. Pianofortes Tuned and Regulated. Applications can be left at the above address, or on D. P. State, at Messrs. F. N. Hibben & Co.'s Bookstore, Government street.

A CHANCE FOR BARAINS IN CLOTHING.—A. Gilmore, Yates street near Government has commenced to sell off his entire stock of readymade clothing at cost, to close out that branch of his business, as he intends to confine his attention to MERCHANT TAILORS. Garments of every description made to order in the most fashionable styles at greatly reduced prices.

Who that has seen a dangerous disease arrested by an able physician or a good medicine but values both? Be it your family physician to whom you owe so many escapes from aches and ails, or Dr. Ayer's infallible remedies—his Sarsaparilla has renewed your vitality or Cherry Pectoral that cured a painful cough, or his Ague Cure that expelled the treacherous ague and bearing away from your blood. Who that has been relieved by any of these agents but feels grateful for them all? [Bargain Times.]

REMEMBER THE FATE OF ABSALOM.—Fred Payne, 1000 1/2 Arlt Shaving 12½ cts, Hair Cutting 25 cts, Shampooing 25 cts. The original cheap Shaving Shop stands on the sunny side of Johnson street.

FELL'S COFFEE, superior to any other brand manufactured on the Coast, may be obtained of all respectable dealers throughout the Colony.

HAVE YOU BEEN THERE?—Where? To the Blue Post, where the lunch that is set from 11 till 3 each day would overwhelm an epicure with delight. Change of fare each day, with the exception of Yorkshire Pudding, which is an institution at the Blue Post.

What pleasure can exceed The smoking of the w-e-d? Why, a clean shave or a fashionable hair-cut by FRED. PAYNE, the great original cheap Tonsorial Artist, of Johnson street, adjoining the Miners' Saloon.

Auction Sales.

Lumley Franklin,
AUCTIONEER, COMMISSION & REAL ESTATE AGENT
BEGS TO ANNOUNCE THAT HE HAS taken the Fireproof Brick Building in Yates street, nearly opposite Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express office. Having had seven years' experience in the auction business, he respectfully solicits a renewal of public support.

AUCTION
SALE OF
Merchandise,
including Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c. &c.

LUMLEY FRANKLIN
WILL SELL
THIS DAY
Thursday, March 10,
At his Salesroom, Yates street
AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.,
An assortment of General Merchandise of recent importation.

—ALSO—
A lot of Household Furniture and other Effects.
—ALSO—Previous to sale.

2 Ponies, one 6 year old one rising 4 years
Both Mares and accustomed to the saddle.
LUMLEY FRANKLIN,
mar6 Auctioneer.

Auction Sales.

J. P. Davies & Co
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
CHAMBERS, Salesroom, Fireproof Store Building, Wharf Street near Yates.
Cash advances made on Consignments.
SPROAT & CO,
Commission Merchants and Importers.
WHARF STREET, VICTORIA. tel8

DENTISTRY.
MR. GEORGE ROBINSON RESPECTFULLY informs those of his friends and the public who wish to avail themselves of his professional services, that he will have pleasure in waiting upon them at their residence (if in or near town), upon their leaving a written request for him to do so either at Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express Office, or at his residence, WOODBINE COTTAGE, Victoria West.

NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED, IN CONNECTION with the business of HOUSE-CHOFFING, BLACKSMITHING & WAGON MAKING in all its branches, has paired on the shortest notice. The kind and liberal support of a generous public is extended to her late husband and is solicited. Several Heavy Wagons on hand. J. S. M. CAMERON, 1620 1/2

C. FRANCIS BARNARD, M. D.
Mechanical & Surgical Dentist,
GRADUATE OF HARVARD COLLEGE, MASS.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE:—Douglas street South of Fort Victoria Sept 16 1869. tel0

FRED'K. REYNOLDS,
FAMILY BUTCHER.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN Meats and Vegetables.
PURVEYOR BY APPOINTMENT TO HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL NAVY.

THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF ISLAND and Mainland Beef and MUTTON constantly on hand.
Hotels, Restaurants and Families supplied at short notice, and Meats delivered FREE OF CHARGE to any part of the City or suburbs with accuracy and dispatch.
Ships and Steamers supplied by contract at LOW PRICES.
LONDON MARKET.

T. W. PIERRE,
TAILOR AND DYER.
CLOTHING CLEANED AND REPAIRED.
Dyeing, Cleaning, Dyeing and made to order at very low prices. No risk in dyeing or cleaning. S could hand clothing brought in to sell.
Gentlemen's private goods.
Next door below Wells, Fargo & Co., YATES ST. VICTORIA.

UNION MARKET.
Corner Fort and Douglas streets.
J. BLACKBURN,
DEALER IN HOME CURED HAMS AND BACON, SPICED MEATS, FRESH MEATS.

The Best Assortment Constantly on Hand.
Families, Hotels, Restaurants and Shipping supplied at short notice.
THE VICTORIA
Steam Sash, Door and Moulding Factory,
CORMORANT STREET, VICTORIA.

A LARGE STOCK OF DOORS AND SASHES on hand, warranted made of well seasoned material.
—ALSO—
A large assortment of Wood, Coal, and Stuffed Seat Chairs, Bedsteads, Tables, &c.
All sizes of WINDOW GLASS for sale.
W. JONES, Proprietor.

Yorkshire Pork Market.
YATES STREET.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!
ON ACCOUNT OF DULL TIMES.
Mr. Heywood has concluded to lower the prices of his celebrated Pork Sausages and other things in proportion.

From this date he will sell his CELEBRATED SAUSAGE, 11-2 lbs for 25 cents 3 do for 50 cents 6 do for \$1.00
Familee Pork Pies, 15 cents per pound
Kauyas, 25 cents per doz
Cooked Kneukels of Pork, 4 for 50 cents
Head Cus. 15 cents per pound
Blood and Liver Sausages, 15 cents per pound
Spiced Kibs of Pork, 10 cents each
J. HEYWOOD,
Yorkshire Market Yates street.

ROSCOE, TYE & CO
IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN
General Hardware,
YATES ST. VICTORIA, B.C. tel8


RICHARD CARR
Commission Merchant,
Groceries, Provisions and Oregon Produce.
407 STREET VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA. tel27

JACOB SEHL,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER
HAS ON HAND ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, such as Beds, Sofas, and Pillows, Carpets, and other upholstery goods. Also, a large stock of Picture Frames, and a variety of other goods. A full description of the goods and prices to be made room for new goods on the way.

ROOTENAY EXPRESS.
CARRYING H. M. MAILS.
THE FIRST EXPRESS FOR 1870 WILL leave on WEDNESDAY, 9th inst., per enterprise, and will arrive at Victoria on Friday, 11th inst. (O. R. A. MONTH) during the season, for Kootenay and Way stations.
Charges—Freight, 5 per cent; or \$100.00 per ounce; express letters (Comm. 50¢) 1¢. Collect at Barnard's Express.

F. S. BUSHELL,
Pianoforte Tuner & Regulator
JOHNSON STREET.
Or at Messrs. Hibben & Co.'s Bookstore, Government St. Victoria, B.C.

Perfumery.



RIGAUD'S COLORIGENE

For restoring to the hair its original colour.

In eight days at the most, without the use of any other liquid, this fluid, quite innocuous, restores to the hair its original shade, without staining the skin nor linen.

This preparation entirely differs from all the hair dyes known to this day, which, without exception, have nitrate of silver as their base. Insist on every bottle bearing the signature.

LANGLEY & CO.
AGENTS FOR MESSRS. RIGAUD & CO.
JAN 23

RIGAUD & Co's Perfumery.
45 RUE DE RICHELIEU, PARIS.

Patronized by the French Court, and extensively used in all Fashionable Circles.

RIGAUD'S TOLUTINE
THE TOILET WATER OF THE DAY.
Preserves the freshness of the skin and the fairness of the complexion.

MIRANDA SOAP
Gives the skin a delightful silky surface and is all that can be desired as a delightful perfume.

RIGAUD'S DENTURINE
Dentifrice Elixir of unequalled virtues. Sweetens breath, strengthens the gums and preserves the teeth from decay.

SOLIDIFIED DENTIFRICE CREAM
A brush dipped in water and Denturine passed over it produces a soft and unctuous moulage that gives the teeth a brilliant whiteness.

MIRANDA OIL
—AND—
Miranda Pomade
For preserving and beautifying the hair.

ROSE POWDER
Its superiority must secure it the preference of persons desirous of preserving their beauty while gratifying the sense of smell.

GENUINE YLANGYLANG PREPARATIONS
Offered genuine and incomparable with any other sold under the same name. MESSRS. RIGAUD & Co. being the only original importers.

EXTRACT OF YLANGYLANG
MANILLA BOUQUET
The two favorite perfumes for the handkerchief.

CONSIGNMENT OF THE ABOVE
elegant and superior toilet articles just received by

LANGLEY & CO.
AGENTS FOR MESSRS. RIGAUD & CO.
JAN 23



LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce.

CELEBRATED

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.
The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment has caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE
and to see that their name is upon the wrapper, label, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the original markets, a superior Worcestershire Sauce being supplied with labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, and P. give notice that Perrins have been their correspondents with power to have furnished instant proceedings against any Manufacturer or Vendor of such, or any other imitations by which the right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see the Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and Export for the Proprietors, Wm. Lea & Co., 105, Old Broad Street, London, E.C. 4, and by Grocers and Oldmen universally.

AGENTS FOR VICTORIA—JAMES N. THAIN, Green & Rhodes, 1415 1/2 St. V.

FOR QUALITY WITH ECONOMY: YARDLEY'S Soaps

Are Unequalled.

LANGLEY & CO.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

Agents for British Columbia.

J. RUEFF,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c., &c.,
WHARF STREET, VICTORIA, V.I.

Insurance.

Imperial Insurance COMPANY
Capital, - - - \$10,000,000
INSURES BUILDINGS, WARES, MERCHANDISE, SHIPS, &c., against Loss or Damage by Fire

Pacific Insurance COMPANY
Capital and Cash Assets, - \$1,839,928
INSURES CARGOES, TREASURE, COMMISSIONS, and all MARINE and Inland Navigation Risks.


Traveler's Insurance COMPANY
Cash Assets over, - \$1,000,000
INSURES AGAINST DEATH OR DISMEMBERMENT BY ACCIDENT, in sums of \$500 to \$10,000 and \$5 to \$50 Weekly Indemnity at an Annual Cost of \$5 to \$25 per \$1000, according to hazard.

CITY OF GLASGOW Life Assurance COMPANY
Capital & Accumulated Funds - \$5,950,000
Offers Perfect Security, Low Rates of Premiums, Liberal Profits and Great Freedom of Travel, Policies Indisputable.

Rates of Premium and every information may be obtained from the undersigned, who is fully authorized by the above-named Companies to accept risks and pay losses.

J. ROBERTSON STEWART,
General Agent.
JAN 17

THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE CO., NEW YORK.



ORGANIZED.....1860.

POLICIES EXEMPT FROM EXECUTION.

Cash Assets over - - - \$3,000,000
SECURELY INVESTED.

Over 1200 Members.
Purely Mutual.

Dividends paid one year from date of Policy.
All Policies and Dividends Non-Forfeitable.

Over 5000 Policies issued in 1868.

THIS COMPANY POSSESSES A COMBINATION of desirable features which no other organization can claim. Its growth has been steady, its success marked. Its system of business is pre-eminently adapted to benefit the holders of its policies.

MCKENNEY & LINDERMANN,
General Agents, 131 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Directly opposite Occidental Hotel.

W. WHITWELL,
General Agent for Oregon and Territories, Portland, O.

H. E. SEELYE,
AGENT FOR
BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Standard LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

GOVERNOR: HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF BUCKLEIGH AND QUEENSBERRY, K. G.

DEPUTY GOVERNORS: THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DALKRITH, M. P. THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF STAIR, K. T.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES: 3 & 5 George Street, Edinburgh; 82 King William Street, London; 3, Pall Mall, West.

66 Upper Sackville Street, Dublin.

MANAGER AND ACTUARY: WM. THOMSON, F. R. S. E.

COLONIAL & FOREIGN SECRETARY: D. CLUNIE GREGOR.

Total amount of Invested Funds, £1,695,589 16 2.

Annual Revenue, £703,450 19 9

AGENT IN VICTORIA: **ROBERT BURNABY,** Government Street.

Phoenix Fire Assurance COMPANY.

LOMBARD STREET AND CHANCERY CROSS LONDON.

Established 1782.

For Insuring every kind of Property in all parts of the World from Loss or Damage by Fire.

THE PROMPTITUDE AND LIBERALITY WITH WHICH we manage our business are always met by this Company are published, and the importance of its relations with the public is estimated from the fact that since its establishment it has paid more than Nine Millions Sterling.

The security claims for Losses by Fire, is unlimited, covered to the public by the Phoenix Office capital of the £1,000,000 in addition to the large invested funds on the most favorable terms, and British Columbia Prompt cash payment and full claims without referring to the head office in London.

Rates and Particulars of Insurance may be had on application to

THOS. C. NUTTALL,
Agent, Government Street, Opposite Masonic Hall.

Marine Insurance.

THE UNION INSURANCE COMPANY
of San Francisco.

INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY, CAPITAL Stock, \$750,000.

For insuring Merchandise, Treasure, Commissions, Profits &c. For information, rates of premium, &c., apply to

LOWE BROTHERS
JAN 30 Agents, Wharf Street

Miscellaneous.

GRIMAULT & CO.
Chemists to the Court,
45 Rue De Richelieu
PARIS.

French Medicines,
Grimault's Syrup of Iodized Horse Radish.

Patronized for more than twenty years by the Paris Physicians. Cures lymphaticism, rachitis, scrofula, congestion of the glands of the neck, paleness and flabbiness of the flesh, loss of appetite, weakness of constitution, the various eruptions on the face, boils, pimples, itching, — it is the best remedy against the first stage of consumption, and it is the most powerful depurative known.

Therefore to avoid any substitution, please to require on the bottle the signature: Grimault and Co.

DOCTOR LERAS'
(Doctor of Medicine.)
SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

Clear as spring water and tasteless: has the advantage over all ferruginous preparations of containing Iron and Phosphorus, which are the elements of the blood. It cures chlorosis, pain in the stomach, difficult digestion, dyspepsia, anæmia, general debility and poverty of the blood, and agrees especially with the most delicate stomachs.

LUNG DISEASES.
Grimault's Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime.

It is the best and the most rational of all remedies against consumption. Under its influence the cough abates, the night sweats cease, and the patient rapidly recovers health. It gives the lungs strength in cases of cough, catarrh, hypophosphite, and influenza. In comparison this syrup with the other sold under the same name, it will be easy to recognize the superiority of this preparation.

Therefore to avoid any substitution, please to require on the bottle the signature: Grimault and Co.

NERVOUS HEADACHE and NEURALGIA.

GUARANA.

A single powder of this natural vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantly the most violent headache, toothache. It is the most valuable remedy against diarrhoea.

Digestive Powders, Pills & Elixir of PEPSEINE.

Of certain effect against nausea, pituita, heart burn, indigestion, gastritis, cholera, and all the ailments of the mucous coats of the stomach and bowels, vomiting during pregnancy, jaundice, etc.

BETTER THAN COPAIBA
GRIMAULT & Co.'s MATICO, CAPSULES & INJECTION.

These preparations will effect a rapid and extraordinary cure of severe, recurrent and chronic cases of private disease.

NO MORE DIFFICULT OR PAINFUL DIGESTION!
DR. BURIN DU BUISSON'S DIGESTIVE LOZENGES.

This delicious preparation is always prescribed by the most renowned medical men in France, in cases of derangements of the digestive functions, such as gastritis, gastralgia, long and laborious digestion, wind in the stomach and bowels, constipation, jaundice and complaints of the liver and lungs.

They are considered by physicians as being superior to the celebrated Vichy Lozenger.

Largesse's Syrup & Paste OF SEA PINE SAP.

These two preparations are invaluable and taken with the utmost success for consumption and the various diseases of the chest, and especially for coughs, colds, catarrhs, influenza, hooping cough, bronchitis, asthma, and also for the different affections of the urinary organs.

FERRUGINOUS SYRUP.

Superior to all the compounds of Iron for all diseases of the chest, fainting, nervous affections, painful digestion, and impoverished blood: it is recognized as the most agreeable remedy.

Messrs. LANGLEY & CO.
AGENTS
YATES STREET, VICTORIA.

New Advertisements.

J. H. TURNER & CO.
WHARF STREET.

Have received Ex "PRINCE OF WALES" from London,
A VERY LARGE STOCK OF
GENERAL DRY GOODS,
Hosiery, Underclothing, &c.

Particularly Adapted for WHOLESALE BUYERS.

J. P. TUNSTALL & Co., 8 Bow Church Yard, London.
J. H. TURNER & Co., Wholesale Department, Wharf Street.

The Seed Store,
YATES STREET, VICTORIA.

JAY & BALES

Have for Sale Wholesale and Retail an entire NEW STOCK of Island Raised
Agricultural, Vegetable and Flower Seeds,
GUARANTEED OF THE BEST QUALITY AND TRUE TO NAME. ALSO,
Fruit Trees and Bushes, Evergreens
And every description of NURSERY STOCK.

Insurance.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.
CAPITAL.....TEN MILLION DOLLARS

CHARLES TURNER, ESQ., M. P. CHAIRMAN
J. B. MC LAREN, MANAGER

LIFE BRANCH—Special advantages.
LARGE PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.
Exemption of Insured from Liability to Partnership
Profits divided every five years.
Fees to Medical Referees paid by the Company.

FIRE BRANCH—Prompt and Liberal settlement of Losses.
Loss and damage by explosion of gas made good.

SPROAT & CO.
Wharf Street.
AGENTS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Royal Insurance Co'y.

HEAD OFFICE:
North John Street, Liverpool.

THE DIRECTORS have pleasure in stating, showing the pleasure of the Company, that the capital available for the purpose of meeting any unusual calamity happening to the assured is

Two Millions Sterling.

The amount actually paid up is £238,405

With the accumulated funds in hand at this date exceeds
£1,800,000.

For the satisfaction of the public the whole of the securities belonging to the Company are annually submitted to the careful scrutiny of two independent auditors, and the following is an extract from their report to the last annual meeting:

"The whole of your books have been audited; every document, every account, every voucher, your bank-book, and every security—all have been most carefully kept and there is not one doubt as to the accuracy of the whole."

A detailed list of the investments of the Company, as already published, may be obtained on application.

Independent Valuation of Life Liabilities.

In continuation of the Valuation Investigation to the end of 1864, which resulted in a large division of profits among the Policy holders, the Directors have just obtained an INDEPENDENT REPORT from Mr Samuel Brown on the results of the Life business for the four years ending 31st December, 1865, as follows:

Life Liabilities and Assets on 31st December, 1865.

	Not value of Liabilities	Life Insurance Fund	Surplus
General Life Assurance less re-assurances	13,844	276,021	2942,643
Children's Life Insurance	207	21,299	23,287
And other—Indirect and other	421	137,544	156,245
Total	14,472	314,914	3,172,175

The results show a surplus in the Life branch available for the next division of profits in 1870, amounting to £108,450.

The valuation of the Life Policies has been made at 3 percent interest, and the NET PREMIUMS ONLY HAVE BEEN TAKEN, so that the loadings for FUTURE PROFITS AND EXPENSES are entirely held in reserve, and not brought into valuation.

JOHN H. MC LAREN, Manager.
CHAS. G. FOTHERGILL, Secy-Manager
Liverpool, 1st Dec. 1865.

SPROAT & CO.
Agents for British Columbia.

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JAN 10

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Shirts—Men's Baltic, a large assortment, Fancy Striped, Regatta, Long Cloth, Cotton & Sergo, assorted
Suits—Men's Heavy Beaver, Fancy Doe and Tweed
Suits—Boys' Fancy Doe and Tweed
Trowsers—A large assortment of Men's Tweed, Doe, Cloth, Drill, Mole-skin and Corduroy
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Prints—Dark, fancy and light pads, assorted
Drills—30in. twilled, grey and blue
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Morie Antique—Black and colored
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WHARF STREET, VICTORIA, V.I.

JAMES N. THAIN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND
Accountant.
RESIDENCE—FORT STREET.

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